

THE Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. XV.

Quicquid agunt homines—nostrī forrago libelli. Iuv. Sat. 2. v. 85.

VOL. V

S A T U R D A Y, DECEMBER 24. 1791.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Main Street; where subscriptions, (at Fifteen shillings per Annum) advertisements &c. are
thankfully received, and printing in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

Directed from Fort-Washington about the 1st of this month, William Stearns, a private soldier in my company, aged 23 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high dark complexion, short hair but generally wears a false tail, has a very conspicuous blemish in his left eye, and walks crooked, as he is a blacksmith by trade it is probable he may endeavour to obtain employ in some parts of Kentucky, he had on when he deserted uniform cloathing and tools with him also, his arms and accoutrements, any person who will secure the above deserter, so that he may be delivered to a commanding officer, or any recruiting officer of the United States, shall receive a reward of Ten dollars, and every reasonable expense.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Capt.
Fort Washington, 1st U.S. Regt.
Nov. 25. 1791.

Wanted by the subscribers,

BEEF Cattle and Pork, to be received on foot; Cattle and Merchandise, will be given at any of their stores, either in this place, Danville, Baird's Town, Louisville and Bourbon Courthouse or Lexington.

They have now on hand at their different stores already mentioned, a neat assortment of

GOODS

Well calculated for this country, which they are determined to dispose of on, the lowest terms for cash or the articles already mentioned.

ELLiot & WILLIAMS.

P. S. They also want a quantity of corn and cow feed.

Lexington, Nov. 19, 1791.

A few persons indebted to the estate of Archibald Ferry deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against the same, are desired to make them known immediately, that provision may be made for the payment thereof.

JOHN J. BRADFORD, Am't.
Lexington, Sept. 15, 1791.

ALEXANDER & JAMES
PARKER

Have just received and now opening a large and general assortment of dry goods; groceries; hardware and queens ware, at their stores in Lexington, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, pulse, securities and tides:

JOHN BRADFORD.

Lexington, Oct. 29, 1791.

GOODS

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE moved my Tin Shop to Mrs. Tegarden and McCullough's old Store-house, nearly opposite the Market-house, where I carry on the TINNING-BUSINESS, in all its branches suitable to this part of the world; and expect to supply all demands within a moderate trading distance of this town in Tin ware, both wholesale and retail; and as I am taught from experience, that moderate profits and quick remittances are the life of trade, intend selling my ware nearly as low as in the old settlement, allowing for the expenses of importing the tin.

Shall sell pine tin cups at seven shillings per dozen, half-pint ditto at five, quart measures at fifteen shillings per dozen, and to proportion for any lesser quantity, as also all other articles in the tinning way on very low profits.—I want a workman in the tinning business, and will give extraordinary wages to any one that is competent to the task.—I also keep SALT for Sale.

Robert Wood.

Lexington, Dec. 8, 1791.

WANTED
An APPRENTICE to the COPPER-SMITH's business.

A n active lad of about 14 years of age, will be taken an APPRENTICE to the above business.

CHARLES WHITE.

JUST PUBLISHED

As to be sold by

ANDREW BROWN,

And the principal Booksellers in the city of Philadelphia, price One Dollar and three quarters, the

LAWNS

Of The

United States of America;

Collated with, and compared by, the original Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, agreeably to a report of Congress passed the 18th February, 1791.

With a Copious INDEX.

VOLUME I.

Comprising the Federal Constitution, the Acts of the Three Sessions of the First Congress, and the Tenth, to which is added, an APPENDIX, Containing the Declaration of Independence, and sundry Acts of Congress, under the Confederation.

* * This edition of the Laws of the United States is also to be sold by Messrs. Thomas and Andrews, Boston; John Carter, Esq; Providence, Rhode Island; Messrs. Huson and Goowin, Hartford; Mr. Robert Hodge, New York; Mr. Isaac Collins, Trenton; Messrs. Goldard and Angel, Baltimore; Augustine Davis Esq; Richmond, and Mr. W. P. Young, Charleston, South Carolina.

* * The Printers of Newspapers in the United States are requested to insert this advertisement.

NOTICE

I hereby give to the Clerks and Sheriff within the District of Kentucky, that Mr. Joshua Barber is authorized to settle with them to my account.

THOMAS BARBEE, R.D.K.
Danville, Nov. 24, 1791.

F O R S A L E
FOR

CASH / 3

A likely young negro fellow, about eighteen years of age, in good condition.

Lexington Sept. 27, 1791.

B E L A N C E S
O F A L L K I N D S

May be had at this Office.

(Continued from our last.)

THE next thing we will take notice of are his two houses, two hours he says are absolutely necessary, because they are in England, and like his Bill of Rights is a good thing. Our Divines must begin there and inform us when two hours are so good that there are two in heaven. But they dare not do this for reason is against them as well as scripture, for if there had been two houses there, and both determined to create the world, yet they might have disputed whether the polar circle should extend 23° or 23° from the poles, and so by that dispute have put an end to the creation. So we see that the reason and scripture are both in favour of one house, and nature as she delights in similes, is also in favour of one, and if we endeavour to approximate to perfection, and to turn our mind Heavenward, we should undoubtedly be for one; but as comparison and reasoning is the only way to come at truth, let us suppose 1000 houses, well than if two be better than one, 1000 must be a thousand times better. But we would find them one thousand times worse, for if a law was to be enacted before that law could come through that great refining chemical Laboratory, there would be no use for it; and the object for which it had been enacted would perhaps cease to exist, so it would be like the Philosophers stone, of no value though it cost a great sum searching after it; therefore it must plainly appear that one house is preferable to two.

So we have got done with nulium in parvo as the linguists call him, and we attacked him merely to restrain him from pestering us, with so much and so little. But A. B. C. will say, we have flushed this at some chimney corner, for it smells of the smoke, we confess we wrote it there but as he is a sensible writer, he will know we studied little about it. But pray Mr. A. B. C. where do you live, is there no chimney in your house; sure you must have a fire there; or a very large lamp? a lamp it must be for your productions smell very strong of that piece of furniture, or perhaps you are a peripatetic, or academic and then you walk about or sit in your grove, you advised or dictated to us to send sensible men to the next convention, and men that understood the business well, you were perfectly right, but you thought we were fools, and did you not know that when we want houses built, we employ a mason and a watch fitter, a watch maker; and what is more miraculous without applying to you, and when the other is of so much concern, do you think we will choose bunglers? no your honor must be the factor as you yourself desire.

Then Will Wisp appeared; he did well to file himself so, he owned himself he could not venture to reason, vapour like, without heat or information, easily comes forward to deceive, and he could not even do that, for the wind was against him, his origin given by naturalists is out of flinting marble, and grave yards, and his existence they say is short, so we expect by this time he is with his rotten ancestor, and we say peace be to his bones.

Next comes Felte Firebrand on the stage, we expected from his name to hear something lively, ingenious, and fitful to the name, as fire brands are destructive instruments he attempted ironical satyr without professing a genius suitable to the undertaking, and mounting a horie he was not capable to command, he come slip into the nastiest rut between Limestone and Lexington; and was all covered over with bombast and nonsense; so that Firebrand we fear will not recover, but Oh ye who have the care of him, we beseech you for pity's sake nourish him, and give him some coolers, and rather laxitive medicine, and endeavour to turn the disease downwards, for we are sure he vomited enough.

You charming female who has appeared in our paper, we humbly thank you for entering the list, and if you will allow us to be judges of your production, we must allow it faultless and not attempt to criticise on a piece that is so compleat.

I have appeared in your paper to endeavour to confine you to a short & laconic manner of writing; I do not hunt for fame nor wish to be known, neither do I want an office nor will I accept of a place in your convention, taunting I know as is disagreeable as plowing up in the same furrow I have just opened, both being foolishness and putting a number of words to express one idea that could be better expressed by one, is just like a person thrashing a long time after the wheat is off the straw, so from these observations that I have made on my work I judge of authors.

ROB THE THRASHER.

N. F. There is no tending against Fluls for you must know Rob is an original.

(Continued from our last.)

I NOW come to consider the mode proposed by the Carpenter, for effecting this business, and shall endeavor to prove that the system, as proposed, will be unjust, impolitic, and repulsive with the most dangerous and alarming consequences.

It is unjust, because I lay it down as a maxim which cannot be controverted, and which no man can overturn, that no man, a body of men, has a right to deprive me of my honest and legal acquired property, either in the organizing the Constitution, or in the formation of laws under that Government; If then this position is true, an all of the most flagrant injustice must proceed the system.

It is impolitic, because it will deprive us of a great source of revenue; The tax on slaves, amounts to a very considerable sum, and as it is highly probable a poll tax, will never be laid, those people as possess no property will be exempted from taxation; no man who has a negro will think of this country, when the previous terms of his coming here must be the parting with his negro; It will retard the opening and closure of the Country; And yet but for a moment to the price of labour, and no arguments are wanting to enforce the necessity of taxation.

The consequences will be truly alarming, notwithstanding the bondage they are in, and the powers their masters have over them, yet the Legislature has repeatedly been compelled to pass the most sanguinary laws for their government; a forfeiture of property, a natural propensity to idleness, void of Religion, Education, Honour, Humanity, Understanding, Gratitude, & any of those fine feelings of humanity, what must be the result? — Your codes of laws abounding with penal statutes, — Your courts of justice filled with criminal prosecutions — The crafty and designing, preying on their wants and ignorances. And to close the melancholy catalogue, a total change of colour: These are evils which the wisdom of the World, under our present circumstances would not be able to exert.

I am &c.
LITTLE BRUTUS.

To the ingenious Mr. Felte Firebrand
Secretary to the Sepulchred fraternity.

S. I. R.

I HAVE just perused your elaborate answer to the address of the Committee of Bourbon County, where like an honest man you have commanded what you could not blame, and encouraged a laudable undertaking, that every man of common sense and commanding will wish to proper; but sir, I hope you will pardon a well wisher to the aforesaid Committee, for thinking your plan approach too near abolition — As I would encourage every honest man to be of a right way of thinking, and you seem to dispise the success of the cause in which said committee is engaged, on account of the many cavils and columns of the evil minded among their adversaries, would beg leave to observe to you sir, that Cavils without reason, and calumnies without truth, are all the weapons this potent enemies can encounter them with, at least as far as we have been carried on, there has been no other artillery brought to play upon them, and certainly men of such great abilities and experience as their adversaries are (generally thought to be) would make use of the best means in their power to suppress them in the beginning, before they had time to gather strength: for should the people in general begin to think for themselves and find that all mankind are made of one sort of clay, and that riches neither make a man wise nor honest — ten to one but they fall into the measures of the Committee of Bourbon, as sincerely as you have done, and conclude that the fewer Lawyers and Pick pockets there are in a country, the better chance honest people have to keep their own; and then what will become of these pretended wise men, who would fain persuade us that men of common abilities and common honesty, ought not to be trusted with Legislative powers, by which declaration you and I may suppose, they mean that none but sharpers ought to be entrusted by the people.

But worthy sir, notwithstanding your deep penetration and great wisdom, I perceive you are under a little mistake with regard to the designs of those committees as well as their invention — in fact they have devised nothing, they have invented nothing — you certainly do them too much honour — they have only made a declaration of the common rights of mankind, with their reasons for publishing them at this time, in which rea-

sons they have published these designs, which they certainly are better acquainted with, than you possibly can be — they wish the people of Kentucky not only to give up that invaluable privilege of meeting and conferring together on every exigency — and if ever there was an occasion for exertions of that kind it is now when there is an attempt made to deprive free men of one of the common rights of mankind, viz that of consulting the means of their own safety, for this is certainly emitted in the clamour lately raised against Committees — An attempt never before made in a free country — an attempt to laugh the people out of the most approved plan of guarding against encroachments on their just rights, and transmitting their liberties inviolate to posterity — and for what? undoubtedly to put them off their guard, that they may become an easy prey to the swarms of rapacious scoundrels that are now hovering about our country, waiting for the opportunity to sap the vitals and suck the blood of the unwary — As this is the first production of mine ever committed to the press, I beg you will take it under your protection and guard it from the malice of censorious critics, for although I have long wished to become an author, I never had the courage to venture myself on the list of scribblers, till I read your parody of wit and learning, which encouraged me to proceed — and now sir I will conclude with wishing you to —

Rouf up your sluggish Countrymen,
Let them be govern'd with a wise hand,
Tell them ne'er to trust in thee and me,
I'll call you honest Felte Firebrand.

SADAMANDER.

Nov. 19. 1791.

Mr. Bradford.

In my last piece, I carefully proved my assertions by reason, scripture, and our Bill of Rights; and likewise by the best of English authors, but by the practice of the learned gentlemen who writes against committees in this District, this appears to be unanswerable. But notwithstanding the latitude taken by those gentlemen, in writing upon hear-say-evidence, vague assertions, and groundless surmises. I shall confine myself to what I believe to be the truth, and to what I can evidently proof.

I do assert (and will also prove) that writing against committees duly elected for the purpose of taking the sentiments of the people, is evidently a rank aristocratic principle; because there is no other way either to prevent oppression or slavery, or for those who are groaning under fore bondage, to extricate themselves out of it. Where the rights of mankind are invaded, must not the people consult with each other for their common good and fall upon some method of taking the sense of the people; and of devising some way for their own relief? certainly then, this must be the same thing, in substance, as that of our present committees; and if people are under a despotic government, must they not do the same before they can be free? Therefore you may see, that writing against committees duly elected by the people, is evidently striking at the most sacred and essential rights of mankind, that is, consulting and determining upon the authority of

We people

The' committees has been only attacked by ironical burlesque random supposition &c. for this was al the artillery they could produce, yet it evidenced an aristocratic disposition, and evil heart, as much as if they had fired a volley of great guns upon them; and is not this truly alarming? Can the people miss seeing that our great learned gentlemen of the aforesaid principles, is not to be trusted with the execution of the rights of mankind? What constitutes law in a free country? Is it not the mind and will of a majority of the people? And was it not the mind and will of a majority of the people, that we should separate from the State of Virginia at this time, if the sense of the people had been fairly taken by district elections, and committees? or if the United States had been thus organized, would we not long ere now be held the much wished for amendments in the Federal Constitution? I mention this, to shew you the dangerous situation we may be in at this time. If we are not vigilant, something worse may be included in our new constitution. If the Federal Constituion should prove oppressive, must we not contitute them, and take the sense of the people in some manner, in order to obtain a redress of grievances? And now cand reader, can you look upon them as true friends to their country, that would endeavour to discourage and prohibit the exercise of this most invaluable privilege, wherein all our liberty is founded? If we suffer ourselves to be tyrannized to sleep at this time, I will venture to assert that we will be unanimous in a future day, when our property will be sold at an unvalue for the extravagant expense of government; when nothing but fire and sword, will relieve us from oppression.

But say some "we will chuse five of those we apprehend to be our wifest and best men, and leave all the important concern of framing a Constitution entirely to their decision." But doth not fifteen years experience teach us, that there may be danger in this? All the Constitutions in the United States, (Franklin State excepted) permitted the assemblies to make their own wages; and they generally raised their fees, and other salaries (soldiers excepted) to an exorbitant height. Is there only five wife or honest men in each county! May the e not be, by district elections, ten, twenty or thirty men chosen in each county, as wife, perhaps, and as faithful as they, in order to send petitions, or instructions to Convention; and to reconsider the Constitution, when published for that purpose? If the convention should be agreeable to the people, those Committees will have nothing to do; but if it should not be agreeable, will it not be well to have two strings to our bow; and when we are thus organized, it will be easy finding the mind and will of a majority of the people immediately. King Solomon saith "in the multitude of counsellors there is safety." Is not this wise laying most applicable to a republican government? Or is it not applicable to us at this time, when our own happiness, and that of property, is immediately depending on our wife exertions, and vigilant care.

Notwithstanding the great hurry of the times, in calling out the Militia, members from three counties met at Harroldburgh according to appointment; and composed their proceedings, which almost agreed in every particular. They then adjourned until a future day, which will be made known. And it is expected that the whole district will be organized before the convention sits, which will answer the principal designs of committees, viz. that of petitioning, or in-

structing the Convention, and of considering the Constitution when published for that purpose. — Madison county was the first in the district that appointed optical societies, or committees; Mercer county hasten'd to elect members to attend the district committee at their next meeting. Mason county is said to be now in motion; Fayette and Bourbon were organized before the uproar began. I am told there a big meeting is in W Woodford County, has threaten'd to inflict corporal punishment on the abolitionists of committees, in his bounds. If it is so, will this deter free men? Or will they not the more exasperate, and try the magistracy according to his desire, that would thus tamper on the essential rights of mankind under the present presence of executing the laws of this State? I have heard it before, that Woodford county is not organized, as one patriotic Country is certainly called his country together, and distil a chance. Had my your heads & friends of committees, when you see the occasion. Mr. Paine's piece in the paper of that invaluable piece not come to hand, the people would be led to think the committees had certainly built upon that very foundation.

A dubious writer endeavours to influence into the minds of the people, that such committees are disorderly; because they are not authorized by law. That you see how he would endeavour to pervert law, to destroy the very fundamental rights of mankind. I heartily agree with Mr. Frebrand, when he saith "That men of corrupt principles will profane the law & act on it." He shows "that to persevere in these evil designing would be thoughtless men if a committee should attempt to be wise, they would immediately endeavour to prove it was black," and though I do not care to compare him in his ironical mode of language, and to give him a bold and fair, seems to postpone sense and reason; yet for the sake of weariness, I will candidly suffer no accusations against the institution of committees, at this time, as far as he doth carry with him even the shadow of reason.

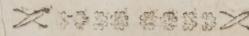
In the first place he saith, "that committees would most certainly execute the election of their own members." When a county by district elections, has chosen fifty or eighty men as guardians of their natural rights, is it reasonable that all those men should be excluded at the general election, because the free men of the county had already judged them faithful? The people are not constrained to vote for committee-men only, at the general election. They may vote for who they please. Who told Mr. Finebrand, that committees intended that the few should rule over the many? I can tell him that the very reverse is the whole design of committees. Who told him of committees being recommended by congress? Did not committees constitute Congress; & that when taken into their themselves, they would have been a set of devots. Who told him that those on the militia rolls, were the only people admitted to vote at our district election? who told him that committees committed many acts of tyranny and injustice, which would have disgraced a spanish inquisition, or a turkish Cadiz when was the time, and where was the place? When death our present circumstances differ from that of America at the beginning of the revolution? they had to begin a new government, we have the same to do. The enemy they had to oppose, was pride and avarice, in a foreign country, we have the same, as an internal enemy. But Mr. Finebrand tells us, that the mode of electing members for convention, and all other concerns, are particularly directed by law. But I can tell him, that the law of elections, and the notorious

abuse of said law, are some of our principal grievances. And must we dispense with these things, without attempting to have them reformed? If so, farewell American liberty!

I shall just conclude with this observation on the opinion of those who say "Through members of convention may be evil designing men yet if they are only men of great learning and knowledge, self interest will lead them to frame a good Constitution. This kind of reasoning will appear well in theory, but experience teaches us otherwise. This will have no more effect on their conduct, than the fair prospect of death will have upon a wicked man's conduct; with whom the present imaginary good, is more prevalent, than the sure prospect of a future real good. Did not one great man consider that the wheel of fortune might turn, and that their children or grandchildren might be called out as militia men, to serve for three dollars per month, while other families may rise to a fort in cottages, and receive six dollars per day? Does not this evidence, that self interest is more prevalent, with the wife, or best men, than that they should be left without control, to act as they please?

I will invite the indigent Mr. Frebrand, and all the "Sphereded evil minded fraternity," to employ their pens against committees. A few more such flaming morsels, will open the eyes of the people, when they see so much wit and learning, have so little to say, to answer the end designed, and will only serve as a foil, to cause committees to sue with greater lustre.

H. S. B.M.



Translations from Gazette Nationale and other French Papers, printed at Paris, Aug. 26. 35.

CONSTANCE, July 24.

Intelligence of a very disagreeable nature is received from Mecca, the consequences which will in all probability prove fatal to the ottoman power in Asia; an Araian tribe, consisting of near five thousand men have, renounced themselves of Mecca, pillaged the treasures, and deposed the Sheik, whose place is filled by one of his Chiefs. The caravan which travels every year to this city, carrying with it a vast number of pilgrims of the Musulman faith, has fled in Syria, not daring to pursue their journey any farther. This event has occasioned many confusions in the Divan, but any decisive step is deferred till further particulars are received.

LEXINGTON, December 25.

The Members elected to represent the county of Fayette, in the Convention to form a Constitution for the state of Kentucky are,

Hubbard Taylor,
Thomas Lewis,
George S. Smith,
Robert Feier
and James Crawford, genl.

We are also informed that the following gentlemen are elected for Jefferson county, yea.

Richard Taylor,
John Campbell,
Alexander S. Bullett,
Benjamin Whafflin

and Robert Brakenridge, genl.

But whether in the above rotation or not we are not able to inform.

28 A PERSON who understands the Rose-making business may hear of good encouragement by applying to Mrs. Pease.

December 23d. 1791.

M. R. SAMUEL EDMOND DO RE-
CEIVEDLY informs the publick
in general, that he intends offer-
ing his service as a Trustee for
the Town of Lexington in the room
or instead of Col. Patterson who re-
signed; therefore he humbly craves
the publick's interest.

I am Gentleman,
The publick hum, servt.
SAMUEL EDMONDS.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Mar 30. 1791.

INFORMATION is weekly given to
the military trials of the United
States, that the sums to which they are
entitled for six months of their annual
service from the 2d day of March
1791, and which will become due on the
1st day of September ensuing, will be
paid on the 1st day by the Commissaries
of the Loans within the places
respectively, under the usual regula-
tions, etc.

Every application for payment must be
accompanied by the following voucher,
viz. A certificate given by the state,
specifying that the person professing the
sums is in fact an invalid, and repre-
senting the sum to which as such he is
annually entitled.

2d. " affidavit, agreeably to the
following form:

"A. B. came before me, one of the
Judges of the county of _____ in the
state of _____ and made oath that next
the same A. B. to whom the original
certificate in his possession was given, of
which the following is a copy (the cer-
tificate given by the state to be recited)
That he served _____ (regiment, corps or
staff) at the time he was disabled, and
that he now resides in the _____ and coun-
try of _____ and has resided there for
the last _____ years previous to which
he resided in _____."

"In case an invalid should apply for
payment by an attorney, the said attor-
ney, besides the certificate and oath
before recited, must produce a special
letter of attorney agreeably to the fol-
lowing form:

"I, A. B. of county of
state of _____ do hereby constitute and
appoint C. D. of _____ my lawful attorney
to receive in my behalf of my pension
for six months, as an invalid of the
United States, from the fourth day of
March one thousand seven hundred and
ninety one, and ending the fourth of
September of the same year.
Signed and sealed }
in the presence of }

Witnesses.

Acknowledged before me-----"

Application of executors and admis-
trators must be accompanied with legible
evidence of the respective offices, and
also of the time the invalids died, when
pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the
United States,
H. K. X.
Secretary of War.

[The Printers of the respective States
are requested to publish the above in
their respective newspapers, for the space
of two Months.]

A LARGE company will start from
the Oak Orchard the 10th of January 1792 to go through the Wil-
derness.

FOR SALE //

A LOT on the Seminary land, con-
taining one hundred and forty
acres, for which the Trustees will give
a lease. For terms apply to Mr. John
Bryan near the premises, or the subject-
ter.

Mrs. Wilsons

✉ SACRED TO THE MUSES ✉
✉ A Catalogue of Books, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

JACK and the DEACON.

An Associate in the style of P. PIN-DAR.

TWO Sons of Neptune, Jack and Neptune

One Sunday morn were walk-ing,

Various subjects, this and that.

With much fung frid were talking.

Per chanceas near a house of prayer

They fearles' tig'd their earl's way;

The Deacon of the church they met;

In robes bedizend for the day.

He bow'd and thus the tars address'd,

Good sir, who're ye thus the time;

Surely you'd better walk with me;

Spirs on this day is no small crime..

With all my heart, each war rep'y'd.

And boldly with the maw they ventur'd

Wher kindest thou to the hyspe.

Wher on his course the parson enter'd.

With prayer the folown work beginns,

A jng of Zion next succeed;

And here the Deacon rising low,

Gravely proclaims the psalm and reads;

With Hyspe purg the favont Loras;

Then tu d' leas his vocal noys;

But tuckles man, behold ! a tune,

That fuites ill his verse, no chufs

Then he effay'd to sau d the lins;

And thicke he hem'd to change his tone,

But vnu alas I prov'd each attempt;

The mannow wish'd himself alone.

Jack mov'd to pity, saw his friend's dis-

sifts,

Nor could he long his humand's feel-

ings cur,

But rising from his seat he loudly cry'd,

Deacon ! for G — a's sake try some o-

ther, herb.

LOST

ON The 14th Inst on the Road be-tween Lexington and Roanoke Station; a number of papers, viz. A Bill from John Jones to James Gray for 330 pounds of Tobacco, affixed to the old Gray.

A note from William Griff for £5, and perhaps some ad. oblongs.

A note from William Hunter for £1.

A Receipt from Du can and Leman for £5 by my hands from Thomas Brook

And several other papers which at present I cannot remember.

The above papers can be of use to no one but the owner, as care has been taken to see if any person will deliver them to the subscriber for near Roanoke station, or to the Printer hereof.

ADAM WINN.

Dec. 1791. (32)

FOR SALE

A two story framed house in a convenient part of the Town for business. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber.

ARCHIBALD BROWN,

Lexington Dec. 23. 1791.

TO BE LET.

FOR The term of one year, or more
500 square feet of cleared land with an
estate buildings, orchards and meadows, for terms apply to the subscriber
located in the Picturesque five miles
west of Lexington.

ANDREW STEELE.

15th 1791.

JOHN DUNCAN
Has just received at his Store in Lexington,

The following Catalogue of

BOOKS, VIZ.

RUDIMAN'S Rudiments, Whittenhall's Grammars, Philadelphia Latin ditto, Eutropius, Salust, Clark's Ovid, Davidson's Virgil, Watson's Horae, Cicero's Orations, Murphy's Lucan, Xenophon, Homer, Erasmus, Select Profanes, Selecta Veterum, Ovid's Epistles, Metamorphosis, Virgil, Horace, Corderie, Clark's do. Fables, Ainsworth's English and Latin Dictionary, Young's ditto, Blair's Lectures, Gutchie's Geography, Monk's Navigation, Gibson's Surveying, Ferguson's Astronomy, Nicholl's Philosophy, Watt's Logic, Blackstone's Commentaries, Sheridan's, Scott's and Percy's Dictionary, Wilson's Sacramental Meditation, Arminian Magazine, Fletcher's works, Forms of discipline, Watts's Psalms and Hymns, Wesley's Hymns, Prayer Books, Preacher's lives, Death of Wolfe, Bibles with Psalms, Oxford pocket dict, Testaments, Webster's and Dilworth's Spelling Books, Elmer's Arithmetic, Dilworth's Assistant, Columbian Magazine, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Vicar of Wakefield, History of America, Death of Abel, Economy of Human life, History of Pamela, Travels of true Godliness, Fine and coarse writing paper and Paste-Board, Japanese ink-blanks, Sealing-wax and wafers, Slates and pencils.

ALSO

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORT-

MENT OF

DRY

GOODS

And GROCERIES, Most suitable to the present season and too numerous to insert.

Which will be sold on responsible terms for cash. Public securities, Furs, Bear skins and rye.—He returns his thanks to those who have favoured him with their custom and hopes to merit a continuance—It shall ever be his study to please.

RENTAL BENJAMIN FOSTLING.

Nov. 23d 1791. (34)

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Steels Ferry, a bridle steer about 3 or 4 years old, with a crop and 2 under keel in the right ear, and crop and under keel in the left, appraised to £ 3.

Joel Collins.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford county, on the Kentucky road, a red cow, with a star in her forehead and white flanks, with a crop and slit in the right ear and a crop of swallow look in the left, about 12 or 15 years old had on a large belt, Appraised to £ 2 10.

Also 2 foals about 2 years old, last spring, one a black with a black tail, the other a white, with a number of red spots on his neck and sides, both marked with 2 under teats and 2 crops; the black appraised to £ 1 10, and the white to £ 2.

William Steele.

Dec. 4, 1791. £ 6d.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber near Caves Mill, a cow horie, 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, has the pollard a flat in his forehead no brand or ear mark, the owner is desirous to apply to Alexander Mahon on Scotts Road about one mile and a half of Lexington.

JAMES HENRY.

Dec. 17th 1791.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, at the foot of the Dry Ridge, between Covington and the mouth of Licking River; a pie bold bay and white horse, about thirteen hands high, appraised to be nine or ten years old, no brand or ear mark, the owner is desirous to apply to Alexander Mahon on Scotts Road about one mile and a half of Lexington.

H. MARSHALL.

Dec. 13th 1791.

THE Subscriber living in Woodford County, wants a labouring man to live with him this ensuing year in the character of Overseer, one with a small family would be preferred.

H. MARSHALL.

Dec. 13th 1791.

I have a large quantity of wool off'red miscreants, household utensils and implements of husbandry, all new and of the full quality, together with fowling guns and calves, which I will dispose of in exchange for a tract of five or six hundred acres of land in the neighbourhood of Lexington, Bourbon county, or the town of Washington—Should I not be able to effect an exchange to my mind before the February Court for Fayette County, then the said merchandise and other articles will be exposed for sale in the town of Lexington by publick Vendue.

CHARLES VANCOUVER.

Washington, Dec. 13th 1791.

STOLEN From the subscriber, living near French Lick Cumberland, a bright bay mare, five or six years old, nearly fifteen hands high, with a star in her forehead and a firm over her left eye, and to appearance cannot be seen, her right hind quarter somewhat shrunk, occasioned by the kick of a horse; also a yellow bay yearling mare colt, with a star in her forehead and has been burnt between the forelegs, and on the knee, the scars to be seen, and the hair about them is black. A reward of twenty five dollars will be given to any person that will bring the above mentioned creatures to me, or so in proportion for either of them; also a further reward of Twenty five Dollars more will be given for the thief or thieves, so far 40 or 50 may be brought to justice, the above reward will be paid in good trade by me.

BENJAMIN FOSTLING.

Nov. 23d 1791. (34)

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A QUANTITY OF LAND OR

RENTS.

By DANIEL WEISIGER;

Who has just received an offerment of

DRY-GOODS

Suitable to the Season.

Lexington, Dec. 4, 1791.

5

Two Dollars Reward

Stolen or Run away from the subscriber

In Lexington, the 29th of November,

a bay mare, about 14 hands high,

4 year old next spring, three feet parti-

ly white, a star in her forehead, two

4 canters neatly, no brand; whenever

delivers said mare the subscriber

shall have the above reward,

Peter Higbee

December 3d 1791. (3w)

3

Territory of the United States of America South of the river Ohio, Washington distri.

August term, 1791.

John Williams, of Ganville county.

James Hogg, Orange county, Gentle-

men. Thomas Hart, — county, in

the state of Maryland, merchant, and

David Hart, of Caldwell county, gen-

gentlemen, complainants,

vs

The heirs and devisees of Richard Hen-

der, late of Graveline county, esq.—

deceased, of Nathaniel Hart —

county in Virginia, gentleman, son of

William Johnson, late of O-

ranga county, merchant, deceased,

of John Latrel, of Chatham county,

gentleman, deceased, and Lew-

ward Bullock, defendants.

3

In EQUITY.

SOME of the heirs and devisees having failed to enter their appearance according to the satisfaction of the court that they reside out of the limits of this territory—on motion of the complainants it is ordered, that unless the said heirs and devisees shall appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the complainants, that then it shall be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Gazette of this territory, in the Kentucky and Cape Fear Gazettes, and in the newspaper regularly published in Hagerstown, for three weeks successively, and at the door of the court house in the town of Jonesborough.

Acres Tert.

ANDREW RUSSELL, & ME.

ALL KINDS OF

BLANK

BOOKS

Made and ruled to any pat-

tern ether for Merchants or

others.

ALSO

Old books new bound at this

office.—As I have just em-

ployed a journeyman Book-bind-

er, the business will be carried

on in future with dispatch—

We are at leisure at present,

having finished all the work on

hand.